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This project focuses on research towards the development of a system for similarity based retrieval							
from video and pictor	rial dar	abases. The specific	aims of	the work are	deve	elopment of an image	
understanding system	for dev	ecting humans in vic	leos, deve	lopment of ar	a expr	ressive query language	
called Hierarchical len	nporal i	Logic (HTL), for spar	io-tempor	al queries on v	rideo d	databases and an initial	
development of activity	/ recogn	nition module that tra	cks and n	cognizes hum	an act	tions in videos. In this	
project, we have aireas	dy deve	cloped head and race	detection	algorithms a	nd als	so developed an initial	
tracking system for m	uman u	ody parts. An miur	al grapnic	al base query	syste	em was developed for	
expressing spatio-tempo	oral que	eries on video databas	ses. All un	ese algorithms	are n	ow combined in a web	
demo http://arik.eecs.ui	C.COWC	gi-bin/vosearcn.cgi	ur plans r	or the coming	six m	onths which are left in	
this 1 year program is t	lo exici	id our tracking, recog	mition and	querying aigi	Orithm	is. We plan to develop	
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December 19, 2001

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Dear Ms. Oakley,

Enclosed is a copy of the final report we submitted in Nov. 1999 to the ARO. I am sorry you can not find it, but I sent it few times also to Dr. Hislop.

Please acknowledge receipt of the final report.

Sincerely Yours,

J. Ben-Arie

Jezekiel Ben-Arie.

Professor.

En

Retrieval from Video and Pictorial Databases Employing Similarity and Motion

Jezekiel Ben-Arie, A. Prasad Sistla and Clement Yu

1. List of Manuscripts

- 1. Shroff, H.K., and Ben-Arie, J., "Finding Shape Axes Using Magnetic Fields," to appear in **IEEE Transactions on Image Processing**, 1999.
- 2. J. Ben-Arie and D. Nandy "A Neural Network Approach for Reconstructing Surface Shape from Shading," IEEE International Conference on Image Processing (ICIP'98), Chicago, IL, Vol. II, pp. 972-976, October 1998.
- Nandy, D. and Ben-Arie, J., "Shape from Recognition and Learning: Recovery of 3-D Face Shapes," IEEE 1999 Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, Fort Collins, CO, 1999.
- 4. Wang, Z. and Ben-Arie, J., "Generic Object Detection using Model Based Segmentation," **IEEE 1999 Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition**, Fort Collins, CO, 1999.

2. Scientific Personnel

- 1. Prof. Jezekiel Ben-Arie (PI), Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Illinois at Chicago.
- 2. Prof. A. Prasad Sistla (Co-PI), Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Illinois at Chicago.
- 3. Prof. Clement Yu (Co-PI), Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Illinois at Chicago.

3. Report of Inventions None

4. Scientific Progress and Accomplishments

Introduction

This project proposes research towards the development of a system for similarity based retrieval from video and pictorial databases. The salient features of the proposed system are :

- An expressive query language, called Hierarchical Temporal Logic (HTL) [14], for expressing spatio-temporal queries on video databases.
- A modular similarity based retrieval system [11] for the temporal part of the query which can be used on top of any suitable picture retrieval system [9] [14].

- An image understanding system for extracting the objects and activities [1] [2] [3] [4] 5] [6] [12] in the videos in the database which uses local and global color characteristics, motion signatures, shape characteristics and texture.
- An activity recognition module that recognizes human actions will be used to interpret video shots with respect to temporal events.
- A dictionary based system for translating the parts of the query into feature vectors [4] [5] 6] [12] [15] which are searched in a space consisting of the feature vectors corresponding to the videos present in the database.
- · An incremental learning module which expands the dictionary from examples.

HTL uses the classical temporal operators to specify temporal properties of videos (i.e. the sequencing of video segments), and it employs level modal operators to specify such properties at different levels in the video hierarchy [7] [9]. At the atomic predicate level, the language allows specification of properties on the contents of a single video segment including objects and motions (activities). For a given user query, each atomic predicate in the query is translated into feature vectors [4] [5] [6] (or hyper regions in feature space) using a dictionary based scheme; these feature vectors are then searched using multi-dimensional indexing in the database consisting of the feature vectors of all the video segments in the video database; the result of this is a similarity list containing entries where each entry contains the id of a relevant video segment and a similarity value denoting how closely it satisfies the atomic predicate. Such similarity lists for the atomic predicates can also be obtained by a using a picture retrieval system. The similarity lists for the atomic predicates are combined together to obtain a similarity list for the main HTL query. The unique aspect of our feature vector extraction is the combination of the static generic object characterization in pictures [4] [5] [12] [15] and the motion/activity recognition [11] in videos using a unified approach based on multidimensional indexing both in the image domain and in the action domain.

The project proposes extensions to the HTL query language, by incorporating additional temporal operators in order to make it more expressive. A graphical user-interface for specifying HTL queries will be developed. To improve the accuracy of the similarity based retrieval, alternate similarity functions will be investigated. Techniques such as temporal indexing (i.e. indices on the time dimension) will be investigated in order to enhance the performance of the retrieval system. Also, extensions to the currently implemented picture retrieval system are proposed. The project also proposes development of new methods for segmentation of a video stream into shots using edge detection technique based on feature vectors of the frames. Also proposed are novel image segmentation and methods for person detection based on novel approach of model based segmentation and color characteristics. The research proposes generic recognition of objects and activities employing a flexible dictionary approach that translates atomic predicates into feature vectors which are then matched with corresponding features of video frames/shots. The dictionary can represent also generic inanimate or animate objects and activities by hyper-regions in the feature vector space. It is proposed to develop learning techniques which incrementally expand the dictionary with additional entries and generalizes existing entries.

Goals, Objectives, and Targeted Activities

- Extensions To The Hierarchical Temporal Logic (HTL) Language: The HTL language will be extended by introducing new temporal operators. The temporal part of the extended language will be at least as expressive as regular expressions.
- Extensions To The Similarity List Generator: New similarity functions corresponding to the different temporal operators will be introduced.
- User Interface: A user interface for specifying the atomic predicates in the HTL language will be developed.
- Extracting Features From Video And Segmentation:
 - Segmentation of color images based on local and global color and shape characteristics [1] [3] [4] [5] [6].
 - Using Karhunen-Loeve/Principal-Component Expansion for model based segmentation of shapes and persons [2] [4] [12].
 - Action recognition by modeling human body junctions and recognizing their motions for generic actions [11].
- Matching Video With Queries Generic Objects And Activities:
 - Development of combined segmentation methods for objects that will provide a robust background for reliable feature extraction and for spectral signature extraction for robust recognition.
 - Investigation of neural networks [3] [13] /3-dimensional frequency domain representation for extracting 3D characteristics of surfaces from monocular images for the purpose of pose-invariant 3D object recognition [6] [16] [17].

Significant Theoretical Advances

- Discovered a novel Volumetric Frequency Representation [6] [16] [17] that encapsulates both the 3D structure of objects along with a continuum of their views.
 This establishes a new approach in computer vision which can be for many applications such as pose-invariant object/face recognition, shape reconstruction from single images, 3-D motion recovery.
- 2. Discovered and developed a novel method for segmentation of objects based on their generic models [4] [12]. This method is very useful in detection of objects and persons in cluttered scenes.

Significant Experimental Advances

- 1. The Similarity list generator for a subclass of HTL queries, called conjunctive queries, has been implemented. Preliminary results are encouraging.
- 2. We have succeeded in segmentation of human faces using color and frequency characteristics. We have completed a model-based segmentation scheme that detects man-made objects in cluttered scenes [4] [12].

3. A robust scheme for head detection is now in development with successful results for various poses of human head [3] [6]. Also, a robust scheme for tracking human body parts for the purpose of activity recognition is under construction.

5. Technology Transfer

- 1. We provide a web based interface to our preliminary video database. The web demo is available at http://arik.eecs.uic.edu/cgi-bin/vdsearch.cgi The database allows the search of video files with content and action keywords. The interface provides the capability for specifying objects and associated actions in a temporal sequence. The temporal depth provided by the menu is 3. Additional simultaneous specifications of objects and actions can also. Currently the simultaneous number of actions that can be specified is also three. A Java based GUI is under development, which will permit unrestricted models of hierarchical and temporal specifications of video content.
- 2. In related research, Prof. Yu has also developed a metasearch engine to retrieve text documents from multiple databases. A web demo is available at http://yu.eecs.uic.edu:8080/demo/ New algorithms for retrieving the N most similar documents with respect to a text query from multiple databases have been developed, giving the capability for optimally searching distributed heterogeneous databases. Different databases are optimally ranked during the search depending on statistics generated by their content. It is shown that the documents retrieved from a small subset of databases by this algorithm with respect to a query are essentially the same as those as if all documents are placed in a single site.
- 3. Human Resources and Training of Personnel: Minlin Deng: Ph. D. student, Tao Hu, Ph.D. student, Zhiqian Wang: Ph.D. student, Dibyendu Nandy: Ph.D. student, Xiao Du, Ph.D. student, R. Venkatasubramanian: M. S. student.
- 4. Education and curriculum development at all levels. The PI, Prof. Ben-Arie teaches graduate and undergraduate courses on image understanding, image analysis and image processing. His research has influenced and contributed to the contents of these courses. The Co-PI, Prof. Yu teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in Database systems and other areas of Computer Science. His research in heterogeneous and distributed databases has influenced the material of these courses and introduced novel database techniques to new students. The PI, Prof. Sistla also teaches graduate and undergraduate courses in Databases and other areas of Computer Science. His research in HTL and temporal querying mechanisms has also been reflected in the courses taught by him.

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